

Description

MODULAR MAT GRAVITY-ADVANCE ROLLER CONVEYOR

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0001] The invention relates generally to gravity-advance conveyors and, more particularly, to inclined rollerways made of modular roller sections for conveying articles down an inclined path.

[0002] Gravity-advance roller conveyors, in which a roller conveyor bed is arranged on an incline, are often used to convey pallets or boxes from high levels to lower levels in warehouses. Because gravity-advance conveyors do not require a drive system, they are less complex than powered-roller conveyors. But, like all conventional metal roller conveyors, powered or not, gravity-advance roller conveyors are noisy when articles are advancing along them. Furthermore, the conveyor frames include mounting holes positioned along the sides to support the ends of the rollers or shafts on which the rollers rotate. Because of

the fixed position of the mounting holes in a given conveyor frame, it is difficult to adapt the conveyor frame to accommodate, for example, a change in the orientation of the rollers without extensive rework.

[0003] Thus, there is a need for a conveyor that avoids some of the shortcomings of conventional gravity–advance roller conveyors.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0004] This need and other needs are satisfied by a modular gravity–advance roller conveyor embodying features of the invention. One version of conveyor comprises a mat that is constructed of a plurality of rows of modules. Each row extends longitudinally from a first end to a second end, transversely from a left side to a right side, and in thickness from a top surface to a bottom surface. Each row further includes connecting elements along each end linked with the connecting elements of consecutive rows to form the mat, which extends from an entrance end to an exit end. At least some of the rows have rollers extending above the top surface of the row. A conveyor frame includes an inclined base that supports the mat. The elevation of the entrance end of the mat is higher than the elevation of the exit end. In this way, the weight

of an article introduced onto the mat causes the rollers beneath the article to rotate. The rotating rollers move the article down the inclined mat toward the exit end.

[0005] In another version of the invention, a modular gravity-advance roller conveyor comprises a stationary mat, which includes a plurality of modules linked together in rows. At least some of the modules have rollers extending above the top surface of the mat. A conveyor frame includes an inclined base supporting the mat between a higher end and a lower end. The weight of articles introduced onto the mat causes the rollers in contact with the articles to rotate and move the articles toward the lower end of the mat.

[0006] In another aspect of the invention, a modular gravity roller conveyor comprises a conveyor frame with an inclined base. A length of modular plastic roller-top conveyor belt is supported stationarily on the inclined base to form a modular gravity roller conveyor.

[0007] In yet another aspect of the invention, a method for constructing a gravity conveyor comprises providing a conveyor frame with an inclined base and supporting a length of modular roller-top conveyor belt stationarily on the inclined base of the conveyor frame.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

- [0008] The features, aspects, and advantages of the invention are better understood by reference to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings, in which:
- [0009] FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a gravity roller conveyor embodying features of the invention;
- [0010] FIGS. 2A and 2B are top and bottom isometric views of a cylindrical roller-top module usable in a conveyor as in FIG. 1;
- [0011] FIG. 3 is an isometric view of a ball-top module useable in a conveyor as in FIG. 1;
- [0012] FIG. 4 is a schematic representation of a plan view of the gravity roller conveyor of FIG. 1; and
- [0013] FIGS. 5, 6, and 7 are schematic representations of plan views of other roller arrangements for gravity conveyors embodying features of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

- [0014] A conveyor embodying features of the invention is shown in FIG. 1. The conveyor includes a frame 10 having front legs 12 and longer rear legs 13 supporting a base 14 inclined downwardly from rear to front in FIG. 1 to form a

gravity–advance conveyor frame. Wearstrips 16 in the form of transversely spaced longitudinal strips support a conveyor mat 18. The mat is constructed of a series of rows 20A–D of modules 22. Each row extends longitudinally from a first end 24 to a second end 25, transversely from a right side 26 to a left side 27, and in thickness from a top surface 28 to a bottom surface 29. Connecting elements 30 that are spaced apart along the ends of each row interleave with the connecting elements of adjacent rows. A connecting pin 32 extending through a passageway formed by aligned transverse apertures 34 through the connecting elements connects adjacent rows together. Pins 36 through the apertures of the uppermost and lowermost connecting elements of the mat are retained at their ends in retainers 38 on the frame to secure the mat in place. The mat can be easily constructed from a length of modular plastic conveyor belt, such as the roller–top versions of the Series 400 belt manufactured and sold by Intralox, Inc., of Harahan, Louisiana, USA. Although a single mat is shown, the conveyor could be constructed of a number of abutting or closely spaced individual mats, and the term "mat" refers to both constructions.

[0015] The mat shown in FIG. 1 is constructed of roller–top mod–

ules 40, 41, 42. The center modules 40 have rollers 44 that are arranged to rotate about transverse axes 46. The rollers in the left-side modules 41 rotate about first axes 48 oblique to the transverse direction. The rollers in the right-side modules 42 rotate about second axes 49 oblique to the transverse direction and mirroring the first axes about the centerline of the mat. At least a portion of each roller extends above the top surface of the mat to engage the undersides of articles 50 introduced onto the conveyor. Because of the incline, the weight of the articles on the rollers causes the rollers in contact with the articles to rotate and direct the articles in a direction generally perpendicular to the roller axes. An outer portion of each roller could, but does not have to, extend beyond the bottom surface of the mat. If the rollers do extend beyond the bottom surface of the mat, they are preferably arranged in transversely spaced longitudinal lanes so that the mat can be positioned on the supporting wearstrips with the strips between the roller lanes to avoid interfering with the rotation of the rollers. If the rollers do not extend outward of the bottom surface, other wearstrip patterns can be used.

[0016] In the example conveyor of FIG. 1, the angled roller ar-

range on the left side urges articles entering the upper entrance end 43 of the mat toward the right, and the oppositely angled roller arrangement on the right side urges articles towards the left. As articles reach the center of the mat, the central rollers that rotate about transverse axes direct the articles straight down the conveyor and off the lower exit end 45 of the mat. Thus, the conveyor of FIG. 1 acts as a gravity-advance centering roller conveyor by directing articles toward the center of the conveyor.

[0017] A typical angled roller-top belt module that could be used as a left-side module in the conveyor of FIG. 1 is shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B. The module 52 has a flat top surface 54 and an opposite bottom surface 55. Cylindrical rollers 56 are rotatably mounted in cavities 58 that open onto the top surface and the bottom surface. The rollers rotate on axles 60 retained in the interior of the module. Connecting elements 62 along each end of the module include aligned apertures 64 for receiving connecting pins to interconnect modules together. A module usable in the center or in right side of the conveyor of FIG. 1 would be similarly formed, but with the orientation of the rollers appropriately arranged. The module bodies are preferably formed by injection molding out of thermoplastic materi-

als such as polyethylene, polypropylene, acetal, and composite resins, for example.

[0018] Instead of using modules with cylindrical rollers that rotate about fixed axes, the conveyor of FIG. 1 could use modules 66 with universally rotatable ball rollers 68, as shown in FIG. 3. The module is similar to that of FIG. 2, but includes a round cavity 70 opening onto the top surface 72. The roller ball is confined in the round cavity with a salient portion of the ball extending above the top surface of the module. The module is further shown with openings 74 through the module body for drainage, air-flow, or weight reduction. These ball-top modules are usable, for example, as the central modules in FIG. 1.

[0019] The spherical and cylindrical rollers described in detail with respect to FIGS. 2 and 3 are just two examples of the types of rollers that can be used in a conveyor as in FIG. 1. Because of the modularity of modular plastic conveyor belts, it is easy to reconfigure a mat constructed of plastic modules to accommodate changing conveyor requirements. The centering conveyor of FIG. 1 is represented functionally by FIG. 4, which is a plan view of the conveyor mat. The arrows indicate the direction in which articles move as they make their way down the conveyor. The ar-

rows are directed generally perpendicular to the axes of rotation of the rollers in that portion of the conveyor mat. Consequently, the schematic representation of FIG. 4 corresponds to the physical arrangement of FIG. 1. The conveyor mat 18 in FIG. 4 is divided transversely into three longitudinal lanes 76, 77, 78. The rollers in the left lane 76 and the right lane 78 are arranged to direct articles toward the center of the mat. The rollers in the center lane 77 direct articles straight down the conveyor mat. Thus, FIG. 4 represents a centering conveyor.

[0020] FIG. 5 represents another centering conveyor made with a modular mat 79. In this example, the conveyor mat uses right- and left-side angled roller-top modules arranged in lanes 76, 78 similar to those represented in FIG. 4. But, unlike the mat represented by FIG. 4, this centering conveyor mat does not include a central lane of rollers directing articles straight down the conveyor mat. Instead, articles directed toward the center are allowed to wander slightly back and forth about the centerline of the mat as they advance down the conveyor.

[0021] Another conveyor that can easily be constructed of modular components is represented in FIG. 6. In this example, the conveyor can serve to align articles along the outside

edges of the conveyor (if a side rail or guard is in place) or to transfer articles off the side edges (if no obstruction is in place at the side). The conveyor includes a mat 80 divided transversely into two longitudinal lanes 82, 83. The rollers in the left lane 82 are arranged obliquely to direct articles toward the left side of the conveyor. The rollers in the right lane 83 are arranged to direct articles toward the right side of the conveyor.

[0022] Yet another conveyor that can be constructed out of roller-top belt modules is represented by FIG. 7. This conveyor includes a mat 84 divided longitudinally into two transverse portions 86, 87. The rollers in the upper portion 86 are oriented to direct articles toward the right side of the conveyor mat. The rollers in the lower portion 87 are arranged to direct articles straight down the conveyor. In this way, the conveyor represented by FIG. 7 moves articles toward the right side before advancing them off the lower exit end.

[0023] As these few examples suggest, a modular roller-top conveyor mat can be easily reconfigured and placed in a gravity-advance roller conveyor frame to accommodate a wide variety of conveying requirements. The modularity allows readily available modules with rollers capable of

rotating about a range of axes to be connected together in a pattern, even with non-roller-top modules, to form a custom conveyor mat. It should further be clear that, although the conveyor mats described in detail were laid out in the conveyor frame with connecting pins transverse to the gradient of the incline, the conveyor mats could be laid out on an inclined conveyor frame with connecting pins along or oblique to the gradient. Because it is impossible to describe all the possible patterns and arrangements, the scope of the invention is not meant to be limited to the specific versions described in detail.

[0024] What is claimed is: